

## Super Soldiers The Ethical Legal And Social Implications Emerging Technologies Ethics And International Affairs

While the military use of drones has been the subject of much scrutiny, the use of drones for humanitarian purposes has so far received little attention. As the starting point for this study, it is argued that the prospect of using drones for humanitarian and other life-saving activities has produced an alternative discourse on drones, dedicated to developing and publicizing the endless possibilities that drones have for "doing good". Furthermore, it is suggested that the Good Drone narrative has been appropriated back into the drone warfare discourse, as a strategy to make war "more human". This book explores the role of the Good Drone as an organizing narrative for political projects, technology development and humanitarian action. Its contribution to the debate is to take stock of the multiple logics and rationales according to which drones are "good", with a primary objective to initiate a critical conversation about the political currency of "good". This study recognizes the many possibilities for the use of drones and takes these possibilities seriously by critically examining the difference the drones' functionalities can make, but also what difference the presence of drones themselves – as unmanned and flying objects – make. Discussed and analysed are the implications for the drone industry, user communities, and the areas of crisis where drones are deployed.

Human performance enhancement technologies raise important legal, ethical, and social issues, some of which are unique to military settings. The U.S military must carefully consider these issues and balance any treatment's risk to a service member against the operational risk the treatment is mitigating. Voluntary use is a particularly challenging issue for military personnel, as service members are an inherently vulnerable population susceptible to coercion – real or perceived, implicit or explicit – from commanders. Nevertheless, these concerns can be met with appropriate procedures in place. There are pathways today for safe and ethical military research on pharmaceuticals and other enhancement techniques, such as brain stimulation. Both the Army and Air Force have conducted studies on modafinil, and the Air Force has conducted research on non-invasive brain stimulation. These research efforts to date generally have been small, however, and the Department of Defense does not have a comprehensive research effort underway to capitalize on existing technologies, many of which have demonstrated benefits in civilian settings. At the same time, the reality is that by providing easy access to caffeine while deployed and over-the-counter supplements on military bases, DoD leaders have de facto encouraged widespread, ad hoc, unregulated use of human enhancement technologies by warfighters without robust guidelines in place or physician oversight. This is the least optimal strategy, one that maximizes the risks and minimizes the potential benefit of treatments. DoD must urgently increase research into the benefits and risks of human performance technologies and begin a cross-disciplinary dialogue on policies surrounding their use in military settings.

The Spartan City State produced what is probably one of the most iconic and ruthless military forces in recorded history. They believed that military training and education began at birth. Post-World War II saw a shift to army tanks, fighter jets and missiles that would go on to fight the next huge battle in Northern Europe. Today, with the advent of unmanned systems, our hopes are attached to the idea that we can fight our battles with soldiers pressing buttons in distant command centres. However, soldiers must now be highly trained, super strong and have the intelligence and mental capacity to handle the highly complex and dynamic military operating environment. It is only now as we progress into the twenty-first century that we are getting closer to realising the Spartan ideal and creating a soldier that can endure more than ever before. This book provides the first comprehensive and unifying analysis of the moral, legal and social questions concerning military human enhancement, with a view toward developing guidance and policy that may influence real-world decision making.

For those who believe that the humanities in America are in trouble, suffering from over-specialization and never-ending intramural conflicts, this collection of addresses and essays provides much needed hope. Since the early 1970s, state humanities councils, working under a Congressional mandate, have developed important models of how the study of history, literature, and culture can be infused into the public life of the nation. Often countering trends that have dominated the humanities on campus, state councils, drawing upon the energies and resources of volunteer boards, professional staff, and public-minded scholars, have demonstrated through thousands of public programs--documentary films, conferences, readings and discussions, public issues forums, interpretive exhibits, oral histories, lectures, discussions, and workshops--that the humanities retain the capacity to help foster a communal vision that can revitalize the public life of the nation.

What's wrong with targeted advertising in political campaigns? Are echo chambers a matter of genuine concern? How does data collection impact on trust in society? As decision-making becomes increasingly automated, how can decision-makers be held to account? This collection consider potential solutions to these challenges.

Les technologies visant à augmenter les capacités physiques et psychologiques des soldats ont toujours fait partie intégrante de l'histoire militaire. Toutefois, les recherches actuelles n'ont plus rien à voir avec les expériences du passé, à tel point qu'il est désormais possible de parler d'une révolution de la condition humaine qui mènera à plus ou moins brève échéance à une situation où les guerres du futur seront menées par des « super soldats ». Cette possibilité, qui est de plus en plus réelle et inévitable, mais qui demeure étonnamment négligée par les éthiciens, ouvre la porte à une série de questions fondamentales : ces technologies sont-elles moralement problématiques ? Si elles sont permises, en vertu de quels critères est-il possible de distinguer celles qui sont acceptables de celles qui ne devraient pas être tolérées ? Ces innovations vont-elles enfreindre les principes moraux de la « guerre juste » ? Quels devraient être les paramètres éthiques du développement de ces technologies ? Ce premier ouvrage en langue française sur le soldat augmenté cherche à répondre à ces questions. Refusant d'adopter un point de vue manichéen sur cette question, Jean-François Caron explique que les nouvelles technologies d'augmentation entraînent un dilemme moral important. D'un côté, elles peuvent être interprétées comme une obligation morale de la part de l'armée à l'égard des soldats. De l'autre, elles peuvent également entraîner des violations des règles de la guerre. A la lumière de cette tension, l'auteur propose une vision nuancée des tenants et aboutissants de ces technologies militaires et suggère un cadre éthique original permettant de délimiter leur développement et leur utilisation.

'On Power: Neurophilosophical Foundations and Policy Implications' seeks to provide a historical, contemporary and predictive analysis of power. It aims to explain the history of political power in a unique way by approaching the concept of power through the lens of neurophilosophy – the application of neuroscientific principles to practical questions of governance, ethics, political and moral philosophy. In this book, Professor Nayef Al-Rodhan provides an accessible, incisive, and provocative take on the history, nature, and future of power. His insights go beyond conventional wisdom by exploring some of the themes that will become increasingly relevant to analysing power in the decades to come. A central idea of the book is the highly addictive universal nature of power at the neurochemical level, the craving for it, and the intense resistance to giving it up in all walks of life and circumstances. This can be applied directly to thinking about governance, political change, public policy, national and international peace, security, and prosperity. Al-Rodhan formulates an innovative conceptual picture of power by integrating the findings of neuroscience with the broader implications of power in the era of digital connectivity and cognitive and physical enhancement technologies. In doing so, he guides our approach to political power and public policy, influenced by ubiquitous, disruptive, and intrusive technologies. This book will appeal to students and scholars of neuroscience, philosophy, government, business, and international relations. It will also hold particular interest for politicians, public servants, think-tankers, policy-makers, and journalists, as well as senior executives from the corporate, sports, media and entertainment world.

This book explores the overarching phenomenon of how force short of war is being used in modern conflict, and how it impacts just war theory. It shows that we need to bring the





